

From The Home Journal.
NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The piano-forte, which has almost exclusive favor as a drawing-room instrument, is finding a rival in the Cabinet Organ recently introduced, and which is receiving much favor in musical circles.

An instrument which should be capable, in a good degree, of producing the admirable effects of the large pipe-organ, of adding to them in important respects, and yet which should not exceed the possibilities of private houses as to space, expense, etc., has long been a desideratum with musical connoisseurs, and its production an object to the ambition of manufacturers. We have become so accustomed to the piano-forte as the sole interpreter of all classes of instrumental music in our homes; and it is so admirable in the office, in many respects, that it is not realized that, in large classes of music, it labors under great disadvantages from its inability to produce sustained tones. Yet, for the interpretation of many compositions, these are actually essential. From the instant a piano key is struck the tone rapidly decreases, until it is lost entirely. In no way can it be long continued or made to increase, instead of diminishing; and the repetition of tones to which the performer is compelled to resort, in place of their prolongation, is, after all, unsatisfactory in its results. This peculiarity of the tones of the piano-forte is undoubtedly excellent, as a single effect, conducing to the gracefulness and spirit of its utterances and its capacity for expression, but it is by no means the only desirable effect, and the impossibility of escaping it produces a certain sameness and monotony, and greatly circumscribes the capabilities of the instrument.

The various orchestral and band instruments, and the human voice, especially, avoid this sameness of the piano-forte, and are capable of sustained tones, with greater variety in crescendo and diminuendo effects; but not one of them, singly, can produce harmony as well as melody. Here, then, they are far behind the piano in usefulness. Where a number of them can be used together, as in an orchestra, choir, or even quartet of voices, or instruments, harmony as well as melody is possible, with every variety of musical effect. Hence it is for such combinations that most of the best musical compositions have been written, and they cannot be adequately rendered by any instrument not capable of sustained tones. But those of us who are less than princes cannot keep, at our private command, bands of musicians to minister to our musical pleasure at will, and thus the need of some one instrument which shall combine the capabilities of many, which shall add to the capacity of the piano that of the organ, and, under the hands of a single performer, better render our most valuable music than the piano can possibly do, on account of the peculiarities mentioned.

Pipe organs are out of the question, from the large space they necessarily occupy, in order to contain reasonable compass and variety, as well as from their great cost. In a pipe-organ, it is properly balanced and well furnished in its lower as well as upper tones, a pipe sixteen feet long and several inches in diameter is requisite to produce the single lowest tone. From this size the pipes gradually decrease in size, as the tones to be produced are higher, but as in a single full stop, there must be sixty-one pipes, and as a reasonably satisfactory pipe-organ must contain several stops, it is obvious that a large amount of space must be occupied by such an instrument, not to mention the expense involved in its construction. For private houses, therefore, to save space and expense, it has been necessary and very necessary, to omit the heavier stops, requiring these large pipes; and so disproportioned, unbalanced instruments have been the result, without, after all, attaining sufficient compactness and economy to render them generally available.

This insuperable difficulty, with some minor ones, has prevented the pipe organs from becoming popular as parlor instruments. For a long time it has appeared probable to those who were cognizant of such matters, that if the desired instrument, which should be a miniature of the great pipe-organ, or an epitome of the orchestra, were ever produced, it must be by the improvement and development of some form of instrument in which the tones were produced by reeds. These occupy little space, are readily controlled, and do not involve any great expense. Hence, much time and ingenuity have been given to experiments in this direction. The chief difficulty to be overcome was not finding, being nothing less than poor, unattractive quality of tone. The term "reedy tones" had become almost a proverbial expression of condemnation. And then there were other shortcomings scarcely less important.

It is not our purpose to attempt any allusion even, to the innumerable experiments which have been made in the course of many years to overcome this radical defect, as well as the other deficiencies in reed instruments. Their success has been vain, and not always encouraging, though progress was made from time to time, the result of which the public had in the shape of mellophones, harmoniums and reed organs of various kinds. It is only within a few years, however, that reed instruments have attained such a degree of excellence as to merit receive much attention from musical connoisseurs. But within these few years such material progress has been made by the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. MASON & HAMLEN of Boston, as to place the instruments made by them on a higher level, and to decide the question that the piano-forte is no longer to hold the only prominent place as a household instrument. These manufacturers have worked out the secret of producing tones of the best quality—tones of surprising purity and richness—from reeds, and have otherwise brought the instruments, for which they have adopted the appropriate name, "Cabinet Organs," to such a degree of excellence, that they are exciting much interest in musical circles, and are already becoming the fashion with those who are on the alert for musical novelties of real merit. Without doubt, in these Cabinet Organs we have the long-sought instrument of sustained tones, which is heretofore to divide with the piano-forte the musical honors of the drawing-room.

The attractions of these new instruments are their really beautiful tones, which are capable of being sustained indefinitely, and which have considerable variety in character, while the performer has their degree of loudness always easily at command; so he can, at will, produce what are technically termed organ tones, crescendos, diminuendos, etc. Here, then, are met the principal requirements of the long-sought instrument possessing the capacity which the piano lacks. Almost all sacred music, as well as the majority of transcriptions from the opera and various orchestral compositions, find better interpretation in the Cabinet Organ than they before had from any single instrument. As compared with the large pipe organ, these new instruments are, of course, lacking in power and grandeur. On the other hand, they have much more variety of utterance, and need not shrink from comparison as to quality of tones.

The tone of the Cabinet Organ averages not half that of the piano-forte, while the shape affords opportunity for elegant design in exterior finish, of which its makers have availed themselves with much good taste. Having in so many respects compared or contrasted this new instrument with the piano-forte, let us guard against being misled by the fact that it is likely, in any way, to displace the latter instrument. We rather adopt Mr. Gottschalk's view, that the Cabinet Organ is an admirable complement to the piano-forte, being a better interpreter of many delightful compositions, and so enlarging the field of home music.

VOL. XXV. No. 7,682.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MEXICO.

Four Liberal Generals Shot by the Imperialists.

Retaliatory Measures of the Republicans.

New Rumors of an Approaching Interference of the United States.

American Volunteers in the Republican Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 3, 1865.
Public opinion in Mexico is much excited concerning the news recently received from Gen. Mejia that half the army now besieging Matamoros consists of Federal soldiers who have crossed the river to place themselves under the orders of Gen. Escobedo, commander of all the Liberal forces in that region. Several of these soldiers dressed in Federal uniform have been made prisoners, and are now awaiting their fate in the prison of Matamoros. According to (Imperial) Mexican law, these men are to be considered as filibusters, tried by court martial, and sentenced to death.

The impression in Mexico is that these men have been invited to join the Liberals by their officers, and as a proof of this, people referred to Gen. Weitzel's dispatch to Gen. Steele, in which the former gives an account of the siege of Matamoros by the Liberals, as if he had been in front of Petersburg or Richmond and acquainted his superior of what was going on. He beside informs him, as a very natural circumstance, that 60 Federal soldiers are among the Liberals, assisting them to take the place and to drive the Imperialists out of it. These facts have caused considerable uneasiness among the Imperialists, and fears are entertained of a rupture with the United States.

The establishment of colonies all over the country is presented with a great deal of energy. The wealthiest and most sensible portion of the Mexicans are in a disposition of mind which cannot but add a new element to the success of emigration in that country. Several land-owners are actually offering their lands to immigrants on exceedingly favorable terms. The Municipal President of Durango, for instance, announces that he will give gratuitously, for the term of five years, to each immigrant and his family, a large tract of fertile land, a yoke of oxen, two cows, two mares, a horse, two sheep, two pigs, two geese, an ass, one rooster and two hens, and all the implements required for the cultivation of the land. He will, at the same time, give to each man, for his first year only, two measures of corn, half a measure of beans, and one dollar at the end of each week.

All these will be given, without contribution, to every head of a family who will settle on the offered land. If, at the end of five years, the settler has decided himself on a fortunate position, he will pay for the animals and implements furnished to him. In the contrary case, he is not bound to pay anything. At the same time he may renew his lease of contract, if he chooses. All the land-owners demand is men of good habits, and their assistance in case of an attack on the part of the Indians and bandits.

Several other gentlemen located in the same place are offering advantages equally as great to immigrants. The city of Durango, the capital of the State, a house of rent for one year to any honest artisan who will establish himself there.

The spirit of moral improvement which pervades all classes of society manifests itself in various ways. It is not confined simply to the settlement of lands, but extends to other character traits as well. Not only the wealthy classes, but the people themselves are participating in this movement. Thus the inhabitants of the villages located between Mexico and Toluca, through which the line to pass, have spontaneously offered to contribute gratuitously in the work of the railroad. The supposition is that this railway, which is to cross a mountainous region of difficult access, will be open to the public in less than 18 months.

The decree condemning to death all enemies of the Emperor is now being carried into effect. Various orders are being issued to lay down their arms, and present themselves to the authorities to receive the pardon which has been conceded to them by the Emperor.

The defeat of Gen. Arteaga in Michoacan by the Mexican Imperial forces under command of Col. Mendez is considered as one of the most decisive victories won by the Imperialists since the opening of the winter campaign. The importance of this victory does not consist merely in the routing and capture of the strong-est and best disciplined corps the Liberals had in the interior of Mexico, but in the downfall and death of the man who headed the Liberals had concentrated their forces upon those heads. Arteaga and 12 of his officers were shot by order of Col. Mendez as guilty of the crime of having violated their parole, and as having committed outrages against the Imperialists.

This victory has been attended and followed by a series of other advantages gained by the Imperialists over the Liberals. Among them the destruction of Ugalde's band by Capt. Bland of the Third Zouaves, the routing of a band of guerrillas near Huasteca by Second Lieutenant Kennedy of the American Volunteers, and the capture and death of Rosales, in the Department of Sinaloa, who had become the terror of the population of that State. Other encounters have taken place in various other portions of the country in which the Imperialists have been successful. These various successes have inspired such confidence in the Imperialists.

Mexico, France and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1865.

As much importance is attached to the statement of the *Independence* that the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops may be looked upon as a thing decided on in principle, it will not be uninteresting to recur to the fact that about two years ago M. Drouin de Lhuys said to Minister Dayton that the danger to the Government of Maximilian would come principally from the United States, and the sooner we showed ourselves satisfied, and manifested a willingness to enter into peaceful relations with that Government the sooner would France be ready to leave Mexico and the new Government to take care of themselves, which France would in any event do as soon as it, with propriety, could; but that it would not lead or tempt the Archduke into difficulty, and then desert him before his Government was settled. He added that France could not do that. Mr. Seward, in reply to this narration of Mr. Dayton, instructed him to inform the French Government that in the opinion of the United States the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico would be found neither easy nor desirable. The United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her own people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence if whatever form they themselves shall choose to give to their government.

It was previously declared by M. Drouin de Lhuys, that as to Mexico "the purpose of the French Government was to take the city, to give some kind of order to the condition of things there, repay themselves and debts, and then leave the country." The text of the convention concluded between France and Mexico to regulate the conditions of the evacuation of the French troops in Mexico for the purpose of establishing order and consolidating the new empire, done at the Castle of Miraflores, the 10th day of April, 1864, provides that the French troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced, as soon as possible, to a corps of 25,000 men, including the foreign legion. This corps, in order to safeguard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico on certain conditions, among them that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize the troops necessary to replace them. The foreign legion in the service of France, composed of 2,000 men, shall be reduced to 1,000 men, and the other French troops shall have been recalled. From that moment the legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government, which reserves to itself the right of abridging the duration of its employment in Mexico.

It was further stipulated that the expenses of the French expedition to Mexico were to be paid by the Mexican Government at the sum of \$70,000,000 for the whole duration of the expedition down to the 1st of July, 1864, the sum to be interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. From the 1st of July, all the expenses of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico. The above is given merely to show what was the originally declared purpose of Napoleon in establishing this expedition to Mexico, and in part, upon which he furnished material assistance.

An Important Rumor of Possible Interference by the United States.
The *New Orleans Times*, Nov. 5, says, in relation to the rumors of naval and military preparations, and stoppage of the sale of Government stores: "We have information that we are not at all liberty to disclose, which gives positive corroboration to these rumors. Under the circumstances we hesitate not to predict that unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before the 1st of July, the United States will intervene on behalf of the Liberals of that country, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated."

Shooting Liberal Generals.
SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1865.
Letters from Acapulco to the 3d instant state that the French garrison there had been strengthened to 1,000 men, and that the French had been ordered to take a considerable force and scattered the Liberal forces, capturing four Liberal Generals named Arteaga, Parapachos, Gomez and Salazar, who were subsequently executed. Upon hearing of this atrocity, Gen. Alvarez immediately proclaimed the life of every captured French or Imperial General forfeited.

Reported Defeat of the Liberals Before Matamoros.
NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1865.
A late Matamoros *Ranchero* claims that the Liberals have been badly cut up, and says that Gen. Pina and Galindez were killed, and Cortinas and Hinojosa and Col. Garcia wounded. The *Ranchero* denies that the Imperial garrison Porviano fired on the people on the American side. Complaining of the support which the Liberals derive from Brownsville, it also alleges that a conspiracy was thus encouraged and hatched to murder Mejia and surround the city.

The same paper announces the arrival of a number of transports at Vera Cruz, with French troops, part of which would be immediately sent to Matamoros.

The Reception To-night.

THE Ovation to GEN. GRANT.
The reception of Gen. Grant, which takes place to-night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, promises to be the most elegant of all the long list for which New-York has become famous. The preparations have been conducted on a scale so colossal that all the efforts of other cities to honor the Lieutenant-General have been rendered insignificant by comparison. "Our City Fathers" have nothing to do with it in any way, nor are they among the invited guests.

The General Committee, A. T. Stewart, Chairman, consists of 150 gentlemen, each of whom will be entitled to the display of ten tickets. The total number of guests, outside the small number who are given special invitations, will thus be about 1,500.

The entire Fifth Avenue Hotel will be thrown open for the reception and accommodation of the guests, and nothing has been left unmade to make everything pass off pleasantly.

To avoid the usual jam which generally takes place, the following order has been adopted by the Committee: Twenty-sixth Street, from Broadway to Fifth Avenue, will be the place of assembly. In taking up, coaches will form on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, and on the north side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

It is said, though we cannot vouch for its truth, that a very large sum of money—over \$300,000—will be presented to Gen. Grant during the reception.

The General was expected to attend more than one church yesterday in this city and Brooklyn, but was in the country, where he undoubtedly enjoyed a season of comparative quiet and rest.

The 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., has been ordered to parade on Tuesday at 10 o'clock to Gen. Grant. The General was expected to accept a civil or military officer, and to be converted into a merchant vessel. The *Oregon* was one of the steam divisions of Porter's mortar flotilla, while the *Wissahickon* was one of Farragut's fleet at the capture of New Orleans. After four years of active service they will be transformed into coasters and set out on a new line between New-York and New-Bedford.

Outrages at Nashville—The River.
NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 17, 1865.
Robberies and murders still continue in the city and vicinity. Four men and one woman were killed near the Chattanooga depot last night. The river is falling. On Harpeth Shoals the war is 36 feet deep.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—A dispatch from Concord, N. H., to the *Boston Herald* of Saturday last says: Gen. Pierce still continues dangerously sick with chronic diarrhea, tending to ulceration. Doctors Morrill of Concord and Kimball of Lowell attended him. The latter thinks the symptoms are more favorable this morning.

ADDRESS OF SCHULER COLFAX.

The True Reconstruction Policy.

POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Colfax was serenaded in Washington on Saturday evening, and in reply to the compliment made the following speech:

MY FRIENDS: I thank you for the pleasant serenade with which you welcome me on my return to the sphere of public duty. Since I left here I have traveled many thousands of miles over the plains and mountains of the Pacific slope, and up that coast to the British Columbia, and I have seen the most magnificent scenery that I have ever seen with all my eyes. I have seen the most magnificent scenery that I have ever seen with all my eyes. I have seen the most magnificent scenery that I have ever seen with all my eyes.

There has been a sufficiency of novelty during the past week at Niblo's Garden, at the Olympic, and at the Winter Garden; while at Wallack's Theater the favorite plays of the season have been reproduced, and at the Broadway Theater Mr. De Walden's successful play of "Sam" continues to increase in favor night after night. Although a new play by Mr. De Walden, in which Mr. Chanfrau takes the leading part, has been talked of, there is, as yet, no word spoken of withdrawing "Sam."

At Niblo's the features of the week have been the playing of Mr. Edwin Forrest, and the revival of "Arrah-na-Pogue." Mr. Forrest has been received on every night that he played during the week with rapturous applause by that large portion of the public who consider him to be "the greatest of living actors." He has appeared as "Cardinal Richelieu" on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, and as "King Lear" on the nights of Thursday and Friday. To-night Mr. Forrest plays "Othello." Arrah-na-Pogue meets with all the favor so liberally bestowed on it during its first representation at Niblo's. Mr. Glenn becomes every night a greater favorite with the public, and Mrs. Perry, as "Aunt Meek," gives a new charm to that delightful character. There will be two matinees of Arrah-na-Pogue on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

At the Olympic the superb spectacle of the "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood" has been revived, with Mrs. Wood as the "Beauty," a character in which she should feel particularly at home, having played in that role all her life. The scenery of this admirable burlesque is the finest that has ever been seen in this country, and sheds a lustre upon the name of Mr. Hayne, which should (and will) keep it light for years. The piece is well performed in all its parts, and appears under every advantage which a generous management could bestow upon it. The "Sleeping Beauty" will be followed by Mr. E. L. Davenport in those roles which his talent has made peculiarly his own.

At the Winter Garden Mr. J. S. Clarke reappears to-night as Bob Rierly in the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man;" and it need hardly be added that his rendering of the character far exceeds any impersonation of the young Longshore lad that has been seen on our stage. The "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" will, in the language of the advertisements, "run until further notice."

At Wallack's Theater "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" is announced for to-night; for to-morrow night, "Love's Sacrifice" will be repeated; and for Wednesday night, the advertisement informs us that a popular play will be performed at Wallack's. If this announcement is not very distinct, it certainly allows some liberty to the imagination. On Thursday Mr. J. W. Wallack makes his first appearance this season. "A drama of intense interest and powerful effects," which will be introduced under the title of "Lost in London." It is rumored that this new "drama of intense interest" is merely an old time-acquaintance in a new dress; but if it is so, its present title affords no clue as to where the public may have met it before.

Mr. Robinson, so anxiously expected by the habitués of New-York's favorite theater, still remains in what Mrs. Miesher would call "stagnant," and will, no doubt, be as glad when the Atlanta's days of quarantine are over as his waiting public will be to greet him.

At Barnum's a new drama entitled "The Cross of Gold; or, The Old Oak of Croissey," has succeeded "Don Cesar de Bazan." The many attractions of this favorite place of amusement have been still further increased by the addition of a circus troupe, and the engagement of Mr. Eaton Stone, the well-known bare-back rider.

At Bryant's Minstrels the novelties for the week will consist of "The Latest from Paris," "He Won't be Shook," "Pompey's Blunders," "Les Miserables," "Our African Polka," and "Dixie's Land."

At Wood's Minstrels the unabated success of "The Manager's Triumph" makes any change of bill unnecessary.

At the Old Bowery the "Little Barefoot" keeps the stage, and Miss Fanny Herring remains the favorite.

At the New Bowery Theater the feature of the week will be Mr. Harry Leslie, who makes his first appearance to-night.

To all lovers of the beautiful the Stereoscopic continues to offer its exhibition of the finest statuary and pictures in the world, with an almost nightly change of programme.

Mrs. Prosser entertains that portion of the public who admire fine reading, on the nights of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Dodworth's Hall.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.

Seizure of \$50,000 in Spurious Postal Currency.

ARREST OF THE COUNTERFEITER.

HIS CONFESSION.

An important arrest was effected in Brooklyn last Tuesday, the particulars of which have been suppressed up to the present time. The Treasury Department at Washington have long been aware that the business of counterfeiting greenbacks and postal currency has been carried on to an alarming extent at different points throughout the country, but their endeavors to arrest the guilty parties have, with a few exceptions, been attended with failure or only partial success. One exceedingly skillful engraver of bogus postal currency, who had been traced to the most dangerous operator, inasmuch as his execution was so perfect as frequently to deceive even the Government officials; and the boldness of the counterfeiter was almost as great as his skill. The man in question is an English engraver by the name of Charles J. Roberts. The best Government detectives have been on his track for six months, without succeeding in finding him, until last Tuesday, when his arrest was effected in Brooklyn by Messrs. R. R. Lowell and A. J. Otto, detectives in the service of the Treasury Department, with the assistance of Mr. McWaters of the Twenty-Sixth Metropolitan Precinct.

The operations of Roberts have been mainly confined to Philadelphia, in the suburbs of which city his "money mill" was situated. The last counterfeit plates which he made, and which in an indirect manner, led to his arrest, were copies of the latest issue of 50 cent postal currency. They are of steel, and the impression from them is so beautiful and perfect, as to be entirely undistinguishable from that of the original articles had plates. Upon this counterfeit, the criminal artist had poured his skill with the most elaborate patience and precision, intending to make it in every sense a perfect resemblance, which would even cause the suspicion of the Government detectives.

But, though an engraver, Roberts was not a printer. His plates were perfect, but, unaided, or assisted only by mediocre printers, he could not produce an impression equally perfect. He, therefore, left Philadelphia a short time ago to seek the services of a Brooklyn printer whom he understood to have been a mechanic of extraordinary skill. Unluckily for the English operator, this printer was in the service of the Government detectives, who were, therefore, promptly informed of the whereabouts of the game for which they had so long been hunting.

Messrs. Lowell and Otto, with other detectives, accordingly surprised Roberts in his Brooklyn residence on Tuesday morning last at 9:30. The counterfeiter made a desperate resistance, but was soon overpowered by the police, and he was taken to the police station. He was found to have a large quantity of counterfeit currency, and a number of tools for the purpose of making it.

The arrest was kept a profound secret to give the detectives time to effect the seizure of the plates. The plates were found in a box, and were already manufactured at Philadelphia, which they were unable to do prior to the arrest. They also knew of \$50,000 in the fraudulent currency, which the manufacturer had brought with him to Brooklyn, and which they hoped to procure. After the arrest, the counterfeiter was taken to the police station, and the plates were found in a box, and were already manufactured at Philadelphia, which they were unable to do prior to the arrest. They also knew of \$50,000 in the fraudulent currency, which the manufacturer had brought with him to Brooklyn, and which they hoped to procure.

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Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamers Hornet and Rhode Island, having the Rebel ram Stonewall in charge, were to leave Havana for Washington on Saturday, the 25th inst.

The Hartford, flagship of the East India Squadron, was at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 15, and was expected to sail for Batavia in a few days thereafter.

Tragedy in Williamsburgh—A Policeman Probably Fatally Shot by Burglars—One of Them Wounded by the Officer.

A tragedy took place about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Eighth and South Third-sts., E. D. which, it is feared, will result in the death of a very efficient officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

It was about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when a patrolman of the Forty-fifth Precinct, Officer James Lee of the same Precinct, noticed two men acting in a suspicious manner on his beat, and he watched them until relieved from duty, and then informed Officer Thomas Langan, who went on duty at the time. Langan, who was on duty at the time, saw the two men, and he heard a noise at the door of the residence of Mr. James Ferguson, and concluding that burglars were at work, turned the corner and came suddenly upon and killed them. Without giving him any chance to escape, he fired at them, and he was killed at him, the officer answering their fire. One ball took effect in Langan's neck, fracturing his jaw and descending to his throat. He was sent to the Station House by Sergeant Hunt, who in company with other officers started in pursuit of the assassins—they having fled, but he was soon ascertained, as he was in the act of firing, that the two men were the same as those who were seen in the neighborhood of the residence of Mr. James Ferguson, and concluding that burglars were at work, turned the corner and came suddenly upon and killed them. Without giving him any chance to escape, he fired at them, and he was killed at him, the officer answering their fire. One ball took effect in Langan's neck, fracturing his jaw and descending to his throat. 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